

file
LBJ *Carroll* *1*

March 10, 1965

BKS:

The February 2nd letter from Albert Schweitzer is a thank you for the President's tribute on Schweitzer's 90th birthday, so it does not require a reply. The general philosophizing which Schweitzer does would require the President to reply in the same vein so unless LBJ wants to be pushed into a steady exchange on philosophical matters, I think it would be safe to let the matter drop at this point.

HHS

Att: Translation of Schweitzer
letter to LBJ, 2/2/62, and
WH files 12/31/64 and 1/21/65

SECRET

John
Edwin
2

McGB:

January 13, 1965

Comments on draft Defense Message.

The emphasis on our peaceful purposes may not be highlighted enough to counterpoint the necessary muscle flexing. One quick and dirty remedy would be to bring up the two fine paras. on p. 8 (where they're buried) and insert them right after the first para. on p. 1. They'd fit in neatly.

I'd also beef up the peroration along the same lines. It may be naive but I see merit in constantly reminding our overseas listeners in particular to look at the fact of our restraint, e. g. after "diminished" on last page.

"These are facts of contemporary history, and they are visible for all to see. Every nation seeks to define its purposes in terms of a common vocabulary; we are all for "peace"and against "aggression". But we all will be judged at the bar of history by our actions, not our protestations. We Americans will never use our awesome power to impose our will on others--nor will we even be found wanting in the defense of freedom. "

My few other thoughts are written in on the text.

RWK

Att: Proposed Presidential Defense Message 1/12/65

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13202, Sec. 3.4
By 19, NARA, Date 10-6-04

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

31
January 7, 1965

Power
SPJ
admirer
Doug -

To recap our talks, I see it as most important that the President counter the growing volume of criticism that he's interested mostly in domestic affairs. The foreign aid message, and accompanying background noises, are an excellent vehicle. Possible themes:

1. It's said that foreign aid has no constituency, but this is the wrong way to look at it. Foreign aid is just as important to national security as our defense budget, and should be regarded as such. Basically, this has been the philosophy of the majority of the Congress and President is confident it will remain that way.

2. This President has followed a policy of making the cuts beforehand (instead of including cut insurance), and asking only for the minimum essential it takes to do the job. He hopes Congress will respect his honesty.

3. Because the results of foreign aid aren't always quickly visible, people tend to denigrate its impact. But how many Vietnams or Korean aggressions have we forestalled by helping vulnerable countries? How many more Cubas might there be in Latin America without the Alianza? If India fell apart and succumbed to Communism like China did because it wasn't able to sustain a free society, wouldn't this be an immense loss to us? Foreign aid is cheap at the price in that it helps build the kind of world we want to live in, while helping to forestall the kind of risky and painfully expensive crisis epitomized by Vietnam.

4. If this nation wants to conduct a positive and dynamic foreign policy of the sort this President thinks it does, he must be given the tools to do the job. You can't make bricks without straw. And foreign aid-- at around 1/2% of GNP is hardly a crippling burden.

R. W. Komer

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *MS*, NARA, Date 10-5-04

~~SECRET~~

December 28, 1964

LBJ
Adman
4

McGB:

Here's an up-to-date embellishment of my suggestion for polishing our tarnished image among the LDC's. (Cutting the AID budget sharpens the need.)

I'd hope LBJ could show sympathy for their aspirations, while pointing out that they'll get there faster by acting like responsible citizens. A big carrot and a soft stick.

HHS

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Addressing the new nations of the world, we join them in a reaffirmation of our common goals:

We understand that hunger for freedom and recognition can be stronger than hunger for peace. But we call upon the leaders of the new nations to beware of those who would capture the momentum of independence and twist it toward a new age of imperialism more insidious than the old.

We are sensitive to the wounds of colonial bonds and to the pride of new nationhood. But we call on the leaders of the new nations not to be guided by the boastful cliches of outworn ideologies, but by a hard-headed appraisal of their own real interests.

We understand that hunger for true independence can be greater than hunger for food. But we call upon the leaders of the new nations to recognize that, when reason governs pride, both the developed and the developing can work together in a businesslike way without either compromising vital interests.

We cherish the wish of newly independent peoples to chart their own courses. But we call on the leaders of the new nations to guard as jealously as we do those irreplaceable principles which are bulwarks for the independence of us all--non-intervention, respect for legitimate governments and peaceful resolution of differences.

We understand that hunger for opportunity can be stronger than hunger for stability. But we call upon the leaders of the new nations to recognize that sound and rapid development depend on political order.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

2.

We accept the plea for aid from the millions who are doomed by over-population, food scarcity and lack of work to bare subsistence or starvation. But we call upon their leaders to rank among their highest priorities--far higher than foreign adventure or building for war--the building of mature economies which alone can provide the breadth of opportunity each man and woman should enjoy.

We understand that hunger for a voice in world government can be greater than hunger for right. But we call upon the leaders of the new nations to revere the Charter of the United Nations as the guardian of that voice for both great and small.

We acknowledge the hope that we will continue to give freely of our wealth and our energies to strengthen the United Nations. But we call on the leaders of the new nations to understand that they serve themselves better when they shoulder their responsibility to speak out for the interests of the United Nations than when they abdicate responsibility to the big powers.

We understand that hunger for racial equality can be stronger than hunger for love. But we call upon the leaders of the races to preach that no one can build equality on the foundation of hatred.

We hear the protest of those who have never known equality. But we call on men and nations of all races to rise above the past in compassion and cooperation--on white Americans to live and work and learn beside

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

3.

their Negro fellow citizens; on Negro Africans to build side by side with their white compatriots and with men of other races who would help them.

To all of these goals we pledge our resources and our hearts. But above all, we would pursue them together because they are common to us all.

December 23, 1964

LBJ
a review ⁵

Mac -

I'll focus on how best to present aid in State of Union speech, when I return Monday evening. Meanwhile, I think 19 November memo to LBJ plus Harriman's attached draft by Bill Jordan have some good ideas.

Possible theme. We want to build, while others seek to destroy. Though we are damned as imperialists it is really we who have done more to hasten the process of decolonization than any other country. And it is we who have provided--and will continue to provide--more help to the newly emergent nations than the rest of the developed world put together. The USSR sells guns to the Third World, we give food free.

I think we must challenge the Soviets as well as the Chinese on this score. Both are actively engaged in a massive subversive effort in the Third World, but both have managed to shift the onus largely to us. Unless we can expose this, as well as revalidate our positive purposes, we face an increasingly uphill fight.

RWK

Attach. Harriman memo to President 11/19/64 re US image

~~SECRET~~

Mac -

December 12, 1964

Comments on State of the Union. This time at least WWR's prose seems awfully drab--and the cliches tired.

To me--parochial as I've become--we need a lot of refurbishing of the image of the US as having a second revolutionary wind, as a country of the future not the past. We've lost a lot of ground in Asia and Africa (and Europe too) since Kennedy's death mostly through force of circumstance. But whatever the causes, we're increasingly being portrayed again as the arch-imperialists, backers of puppet reactionary regimes, etc. This is having real impact in the real area of maneuver over the next decade--the impressionable third World.

To break out of this mold we need to revalidate our position as the real architects of Afro-Asian independence, as the chief supporters of the newly emerging countries, and as achieving a new dynamism on the domestic scene.

I'm not at all sure we benefit (or make the Soviets more interested in peaceful co-existence) by playing down the competition between differing social and political systems. Under the umbrella of nuclear stalemate (and stalemate in Europe), we are still engaged in a bitter competition with Peking as well as Moscow everywhere in the third world. They're still trying as hard as ever to pin the rose on us, and with some success. So I'd see merit in some vigorous tarnishing of their image (not just for the satisfaction in it, but because it serves our interests). Counter-punching, in a word. It also helps justify foreign aid at home.

I don't find this at all inconsistent with stress on peace and disarmament. In fact, there's not enough stress on either in Walt's pallid prose. Certainly the state of the union circa January 1965 is one of renewed confidence in peace through nuclear stalemate, and vast interest in making it stabler still while we can because the Chicom test promises less stability later on.

Since State of the Union is more for domestic than foreign audiences I'd also welcome a sharper pitch for foreign aid.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By Ag, NARA, Date 10/6/04

R. W. Komer

~~SECRET~~

John... Admin
file
1

October 27, 1964

McGB:

Fate moves inscrutably, and we're
no more adept than astrologers at reading
it. So pay heed.

RWK

Att: FBIS 26 and 27, 10/27/64

Johnson
Adm.

8
/

Room 372
Executive Office Building
17th and Pa. Ave. N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
April 20, 1964

Dear Mrs. McClelland:

Here is a working list of White House and other Executive Office staff members. Our Personnel Office has not put out a formal list, but this should meet your immediate needs. Should you want to check again later in the summer, you can call the White House and ask to speak directly with the Personnel Office.

I understand all gentlemen on the list are married.

Sincerely,

Harold H. Saunders

Mrs. McClelland
Social Secretary
Embassy of Tunisia
2408 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C., 20008

811

WHITE HOUSE

**Military Aide to the President - Major General Chester V. Clifton, USA,
The White House Office**

**Deputy Special Counsel to the President - Myer Feldman,
2828 Elicott Street**

**Assistant Special Counsel to the President - Lee C. White
7573 Alaska Avenue**

**Press Secretary to the President - George Reedy
3135 Highland Place, N. W.**

**Special Assistant to the President - McGeorge Bundy
5225 Partridge Lane**

**Special Assistant to the President - Lawrence F. O'Brien
1653 - 32nd Street**

**Administrative Assistant to the President - Mike N. Manatos
5341 Nevada Avenue**

**Administrative Assistant to the President - Henry Hall Wilson, Jr.
654 Queen Anne Terrace
Falls Church, Virginia**

**Special Assistant to the President - P. Kenneth O'Donnell
5720 Massachusetts Avenue, 20016**

**Special Assistant to the President - Director, Food for Peace -
Richard W. Reuter
4636 Broad Branch Road**

**Special Assistant to the President - Ralph A. Dungan
5702 Maries Drive, Falls Church, Virginia**

Special Assistant to the President - Brooks Hays, 314 Second Street, S. E. 20003

**Special Assistant to the President - Stafford L. Warren, M. D.
3900 Watson Place, 20016**

**Special Assistant to the President - David L. Lawrence
The White House Office**

Special Assistant to the President - Walter Jenkins
3704 Huntington Street, 20015

Special Consultant to the President - Jack J. Valenti
The White House Office

Advisor for National Capital Affairs - Charles A. Horsky
1227 Pinecrest Circle
Silver Spring, Md.

Physician to the President - Rear Adm. George G. Burkley (MC), USN,
3507 Preston Court, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015

Executive Clerk - William J. Hopkins, 814 Rowen Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Personal Secretary to the President - Juanita Duggan Roberts
6915 Braddock Road
Alexandria, Va.

Press Secretary and Staff Director for the First Lady - Elizabeth S. Carpenter
4701 Woodway Lane, 20016

Social Secretary - Bess Abell, 4506 49th Street, 20016

Chief Usher - J. Bernard West, 1101 North Ohio Street, Arlington, Va.

Members of Mr. Bundy's staff who handle Tunisian matters:

Robert W. Komer, 424 Waterway Drive, Lake Barcroft, Falls Church, Va.
Harold H. Saunders, 920 Great Falls St., Falls Church, Virginia

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Director - Kermit Gordon, 7311 River Road, Bethesda, Md.

Deputy Director - Elmer B. Staats, 5011 Overlook Road

Chief, International Division - Robert Amory, Jr.
4833 Dexter Terrace, N. W.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Chairman - Walter W. Heller, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Executive Secretary - Bromley Smith
2328 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. 20008

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

Director - Edward A. McDermott, 5400 Albemarle Street, 20016

Deputy Director - J. M. Chambers, 140 South Adams Street
Rockville, Md. 20850

OFFICE OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations - Christian A. Horter
3108 P Street, 20007

Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations - W. Michael Blumenthal
U.S. Mission
Geneva, Switzerland

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.4
By *ly* NARA, Date 10-6-04

*E. Hoover
Campaign*

July 24, 1964

Mac -

LBJ's Acceptance Speech. At least as far as foreign policy is concerned, I'd come down hard for being statesmanlike rather than partisan. JFK's inaugural could be the model.

Nonetheless, one could effectively take on Goldwaterism by indirection. To me the best way to counter accusations of softness, muddle, weakness in foreign policy is to stress that it is widely recognized US position in the world has never been better. Confidence should run all through the speech.

But with strength goes responsibility. Strongest nation in the world doesn't have to trumpet its virtues. The world expects from us wisdom and restraint consonant with our leadership. We--unlike the Communists (or De Gaulle)--don't have to be constantly beating our breasts or demanding that other peoples copy our system--our example as strongest, most dynamic, more productive power in the world is there for all to see.

Nor is the US a status quo power. We have done more--and intend to do more--to assist the process of evolutionary change and modernization in the world than any power--or combination of powers in history. Nor has the US ever been found wanting in the defense of freedom--three years ago USSR was threatening to throw us out of Berlin, two years ago USSR was seeking to set up missile bases in Cuba, today the USSR seems to be moving toward peaceful adjustment of issues between us.

It does not betoken weakness to seek to enlarge area of peaceful adjustment. It's easy to flex muscles, to tout our nuclear arsenal, to talk of crusades--it's much harder (but infinitely more important) to work for peace. Those who in nuclear age talk of brandishing rockets are fools. This Administration will talk peace with those who want peace--without sacrificing strength where strength is needed. But when Communist China threatens free Asian nations by indirect aggression, US is prepared to meet this challenge. We will continue to demonstrate by deed as well as word--our commitment to defense of freedom in the Far East just as much as in Europe. This is not a partisan matter. I am sure it reflects the deep commitment of the American people to like-minded peoples everywhere.

If re-elected President, I will continue to block aggression but seek peace--to walk softly precisely because we carry a big stick. We have a vision of the future, but it cannot be reached by retreating into the past.

While crude, the above illustrates the tone I'd suggest. By exuding confidence that we're way ahead, and by contrasting his positive policy with an essentially defensive one, it seems to me that our leader could most easily hold the high ground.

RWK

Executive Campaign
10

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13202, Sec. 3.4

By *AS*, NARA, Date 10-6-04

SECRET/DRAFT

July 22, 1964

LBJ's Acceptance Speech. Naturally, it should be short, statesmanlike, and confident. JFK's inaugural could be the model.

To me the best way to counter Goldwater accusations of softness, muddle, weakness in foreign policy is to stress that it widely recognized US has never been stronger. But with strength goes responsibilities. Strongest nation in world has no need to trumpet its virtues. World expects from us wisdom and restraint, consonant with our unchallenged leadership. We--unlike Communists--don't have to be constantly beating our breasts or demanding other peoples copy our system--our example as strongest, most dynamic, most productive power in the world is there for all to see.

It is easy to flex muscles, to tout our nuclear arsenal to talk of crusades--it much harder (but infinitely more important) to work for peace.

US is not a status quo power. We have done more and intend to do more to assist the process of evolutionary change and modernization in the world than any power--or combination of powers in history. Nor has US ever been found wanting in the defense of freedom--three years ago USSR was threatening to throw us out of Berlin, two years ago USSR was seeking to set up missile bases in Cuba. Today, USSR seems to be moving toward peaceful adjustment of issues between us. It does not betoken weakness to seek to enlarge area of peaceful adjustment. Those who in nuclear age talk of brandishing rockets are fools. Communist China--in deep schism with USSR--is another matter. Here we have made clear--and will continue to do so by

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

word and deed--our commitment to defense of freedom in Far East just as much as in Europe. This is not a partisan matter. I am sure it reflects deep commitment of US people to like-minded peoples everywhere.

If I am re-elected President I will continue to resist aggression but talk peace--to seek common ground where common ground exists--to walk softly precisely because we carry a big stick.

~~SECRET~~

Edo... *...* *...*
11

UNCLASSIFIED

July 22, 1964

I've been looking at the 1960 and 1964 party platforms to see whether there is a distinctly Republican or Democratic approach to foreign policy. Campaign rhetoric may make this a futile exercise. Nevertheless, platforms are presumably a party's best face, so they should reveal something. Here's what I come up with.

First, the Republicans view our future in terms of the conflict between freedom and Communism. "America must advance freedom. . . The supreme challenge. . . is. . . Communism. Our nation's leadership must be judged by . . . the stand it takes toward Communism. That stand must be victory for freedom." Just as the Republicans lay all domestic evils on the doorstep of too-big government, they see all problems abroad stemming from aggressive Communism.

Although the 1960 platform took a broader view, it still reduced our problem to one fact--Communism. "The United States is living in an age of profoundest revolution. . . At such a time. . . great perils match great opportunities. . . One fact darkens the reasonable hopes of free men: The growing vigor and thrust of Communist imperialism. . . The Republican Party asserts that the sovereign purpose of our foreign policy is to secure the free institutions of our nation against every peril; to hearten ~~foreign policies~~ ~~to secure the free institutions of our nation against every peril;~~ and fortify the love of freedom ~~xxx~~ everywhere in the world; and to achieve a just peace for all of anxious humanity.

The Democrats, on the other hand, focus on the broader spectrum of problems that we must tackle if we are to build the kind of world we can flourish in. "The common danger of mankind is war and the threat of war," the platform stated in 1960. "Our objective, however, is not the right to coexist in armed camps on the same planet with totalitarian ideologies, it is the creation of an enduring peace in which the universal values of human dignity, truth, and justice under law are finally secured to all men everywhere on earth."

The 1960 Democratic platform went on to say, "A billion and a half people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are engaged in an unprecedented attempt to propel themselves into the twentieth century. . . But they want much more than independence. They want an end to grinding poverty. . . Communist strategy has sought to divert these aspirations into narrowly nationalistic channels, or external trouble-making or authoritarianism. The Republican administration has played into the hands of this strategy by concerning itself almost exclusively with the military problem of Communist invasion."

The Democratic platform fully recognized the meaning of Communism but chose to view it in broader perspective. "We recognize this contest as one between two radically different approaches to the meaning of life. . . We believe. . . Communist ideology to be sterile unsound and doomed to failure." In addressing the Atlantic Community it pointed out the desirability of building on a base broader than simple anti-Communism associates in the

Atlantic Community ("we propose a partnership that goes beyond our common fears").

The Republicans specifically disclaim any "monopoly on the love of freedom." Nor do the Democrats claim to love peace more. But the targets each party chooses to highlight reveals a narrower or broader concept of where Americans want to go in this world.

The important consequence of this difference is the Republican tendency to oversimplify. For instance, gearing our foreign policy simply to defeating Communism misleads the American people into thinking that our problems would end if Communists disappeared. If our sole aim in Latin America is to squelch the Communists, do we not create different objectives for the Alianza than if we think of helping Latin Americans narrow the disparity between their poverty and our affluence so that we can work together as equals?

This oversimplification also leads to a clear contradiction. The Republican objective is "victory for freedom." That platform also says we shall not support socialist governments. Is this not to say that we want people to be free as long as they're like us? Doesn't this narrower view of the world stifle the very diversity which we expect freedom to create?

So what? For purposes of the campaign, the charge would be that Goldwater's view of the world is naive. He doesn't understand breadth of the Communist threat--the threat of the "war of national liberation." He would be incapable of understanding either their dangers or the opportunities they

UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 -

offer.

How do you reduce this to campaign language? "One-track mind." "Shortsighted." "Doesn't understand the real Communist threat." "Too ready to lean on the military response or traditional negotiation--not ready to take the fight to the Communists own ground in village and slum and field." "Narrow and confining vision of what America's mission in the world."

ASTROLOGERS-ELECTION

NEW DELHI, (AP)-INDIAN ASTROLOGERS HAVE CONSULTED THE HEAVENLY BODIES AND SAY PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL WIN BIG NEXT TUESDAY.

THE LATEST READING OF THE STARS FROM INDIA ALSO INDICATES VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATIC SENATE HOPEFULS PIERRE SALINGER IN CALIFORNIA, EDWARD KENNEDY IN MASSACHUSETTS, AND ROBERT KENNEDY IN NEW YORK.

BUT SOME OF JOHNSON'S TOP AIDES--SECRETARY RUSK, SECRETARY MCNAMARA AND AMBASSADOR STEVENSON--WILL BE OUT LOOKING FOR JOBS NEXT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE ASTROLOGERS.

THE STAR READING FRATERNITY HAD MADE A GOOD LIVING OFF THIS SORT OF THING FOR CENTURIES IN INDIA. MANY INDIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONSULT THEM FREQUENTLY.

ONE ASTROLOGER SAYS JOHNSON WAS BORN UNDER A STAR GROUPING THAT ASSURES "KINGSHIP" SO HE DOESN'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER BARRY GOLDWATER.

AN ASTROLOGER-PRIEST, A HINDU WHO BELIEVES IN REINCARNATION, SAYS JOHNSON IN ONE OF HIS FORMER LIVES WAS A HINDU HOLY MAN WHO WANDERED THE WOODS OF NORTHERN INDIA. ON TUESDAY, THE PRIEST SAYS, JOHNSON WILL COLLECT HIS JUST REWARD FOR THIS HARD TOUR OF DUTY.

JK1008AES 10/27

NEW DELHI--ADD ASTROLOGERS-ELECTION (26)

K.N. SWAMY, A SOUTH INDIAN ASTROLOGER WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE FORESEEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, SAYS GOLDWATER DOES NOT HAVE A CHANCE BECAUSE THE SUN, MERCURY, SATURN AND A FEW OTHER HEAVENLY BODIES GANGED UP ON THE ARIZONA SENATOR A LONG TIME AGO.

SWAMY SAYS HE DOESN'T QUITE UNDERSTAND THE WAYS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, BUT HE'S WILLING TO MAKE A FEW MORE PREDICTIONS:

THE DEMOCRATS WILL PICK UP SIX OR SEVEN SEATS IN THE SENATE AND 16 TO 19 IN THE HOUSE. HENRY CABOT LODGE WILL JOIN JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION AS ADVISER OR AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SEN. HUMPHREY WILL NEVER BE PRESIDENT BUT ROBERT F. KENNEDY WILL BE.

JK1010AES 10/27

UNCLASSIFIED

Electoral Campaign
13

FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES - 1964

More thoughtful elements of the press are challenging the Administration to debate Goldwater's basic assumptions. They see this campaign as the first opportunity in years for a real debate on basic issues. They say the Administration will default serious responsibility if it ignores this philosophical argument.

So I've been looking at the 1960 and 1964 platforms to find those assumptions. Campaign rhetoric may make this a futile exercise. Nevertheless, platforms are presumably a party's best philosophical face, so they should reveal something.

Both parties' platforms agree that the future of freedom is the key issue of the century. But they differ over how to define freedom and how to get there. These are the great foreign policy issues of this campaign.

The Republican vision of the world this year is a world developed after our image. We will help only those who are like us. The Democratic vision is of a world where nations are free to develop as they choose. We will help them, even though they may choose paths quite different from ours.

This difference is most evident in the stands on foreign aid.

The Republican platform promises, "Republicans will recast foreign aid programs. We will see that all will serve the cause of freedom. We will see that none bolster and sustain anti-American regimes. . . Freedom's wealth must never support freedom's decline. America's tax revenues derived from free enterprise sources must never be employed in support of socialism."

The 1960 Democratic platform began its statement on foreign aid: "In the Jeffersonian tradition, we recognize and welcome the irresistible momentum of the world revolution of rising expectations for a better life. We shall identify American policy with its values and objectives. To this end the new Democratic administration will revamp and refocus. . . our foreign assistance programs. The proper purpose of these programs is not to buy gratitude or to recruit mercenaries, but to enable the peoples of these awakening, developing nations to make their own free choices. As they achieve a sense of belonging, of dignity, and of justice, freedom will become meaningful to them, and therefore worth defending."

Republicans and Democrats this year also differ on how to achieve our worldwide objectives. The Republican platform gears our policy almost exclusively to defeating the Communists and doing it by relying heavily on the conventional solutions--the alliance, the hard bargain, the military decision. The Democrats focus on the kind of world we'd like to help build and see Communism as just one of several big obstacles. Moreover, to defeat Communism, they rely on a broad range of solutions designed to strengthen the resistance of whole societies against Communist attack and blandishment.

This difference is most evident in the premises from which the foreign policy sections of the platform take off.

The Republicans this year view our future almost exclusively in terms of the conflict between freedom and Communism. "America must advance freedom . . . The supreme challenge. . . is . . . Communism. Our nation's leadership must be judged, by--indeed, American independence and even survival are dependent upon--the stand it takes toward Communism. That stand must be victory for freedom. . . . Republican foreign policy starts with the assumption that Communism is the enemy of this nation in every sense until it can prove that its enmity has been abandoned."

Although the 1960 platform took a broader view, it still made our response to Communism the starting point of its foreign policy. "The United States is living in an age of profoundest revolution. . . . At such a time . . . great perils match great opportunities. . . . One fact darkens the reasonable hopes of free men: the growing vigor and thrust of Communist imperialism." The platform paid great heed to our problems in the underdeveloped world and described the purpose of our foreign policy as "to secure the free institutions of our nation against every peril; to hearten and fortify the love of freedom everywhere in the world; and to achieve a just peace for all of anxious humanity." But it came back to Communism: "To nullify the Soviet conspiracy is our greatest task."

The heavy emphasis on the conventional solution is apparent in the repeated emphasis on solutions of force: "Republicans regard NATO as indispensable for the prevention of war and the protection of freedom . . . SEATO and CENTO. . . with NATO must be returned to the forefront of foreign policy planning. . . . Republicans will make clear to any hostile nation that the United States will increase the costs and risks of aggression. . . . Republicans will . . . assist Cuban freedom fighters in carrying on guerrilla warfare . . ."

The Democrats, on the other hand, in 1960 focused on the broader spectrum of problems we must tackle if we are to work toward the kind of world we can flourish in. "The common danger of mankind is war and the threat of war," the platform stated in 1960. "Our objective, however, is not the right to coexist in armed camps on the same planet with totalitarian ideologies; it is the creation of an enduring peace in which the universal values of human dignity, truth, and justice under law are finally secured to all men everywhere on earth."

The breadth of its approach is apparent from its views of our problems around the world. For instance: "A billion and a half people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are engaged in an unprecedented attempt to propel themselves into the twentieth century . . . But they want much more than independence. They want an end to grinding poverty . . . Communist strategy has sought to divert these aspirations into narrowly nationalistic channels, or external trouble-making or authoritarianism. The Republican administration has played into the hands of this strategy by concerning itself almost exclusively with the military problem of Communist invasion."

Or addressing the Atlantic Community: "We propose a broader partnership that goes beyond our common fears to recognize the depth and sweep of our common political, economic and cultural interests."

The Democratic platform fully recognized the threat of Communism but chose to view it in broader perspective. "We confidently accept (the) challenge to competition in every field of human effort. We recognize this contest as one between two radically different approaches to the meaning of life. . . We believe . . . Communist ideology to be sterile, unsound, and doomed to failure. . . We will use all the will, power, resources and energy at our command to resist the further encroachment of Communism on freedom."

So the issues boil down to whether we will tolerate diversity in the world or demand that it be "free like us." To whether we will go it alone with proven friends or fight imaginatively for the neutralists. To whether we will meet the Communists with guns and pacts alone or whether we will tackle the far tougher job of strengthening new societies from the grass-roots up to be what they want to be.

An election campaign on these issues might well leave the Democrats second best because I'm not sure the American people are up to a broader view of our role in the world. But these are the emotional issues which determine what lever people pull, and Goldwater's strength is his ability to articulate them.

HHS

~~SECRET~~

March 11, 1964

12
LBJ
Admin

Mac -

TV conference. Instead of saying a lot about VN directly, why shouldn't LBJ speculate about Communist China rather than USSR as chief threat to peace in the mid-60s? Even Soviets seem to feel this way.

For our part, we see Chicoms as trying export their own acute domestic problems by fomenting trouble in weaker peripheral areas where they can do so on the cheap. Interesting that only example of overt Communist aggression since Korean War was Chicom surprise attack on India in late 1962.

We intend face up squarely though soberly to our responsibilities in Asia. Our friends and allies need not fear US desertion. Indeed, we're a bit surprised that some of our allies seem to take different view of problem, perhaps because more parochial interests involved.

RWK

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *Ag*, NARA, Date 10-6-04

~~SECRET~~

November 22, 1963

File down

Johnson

16

McGB:

To combat a sense of numb misery, I've turned to the following. Some of us must.

The Kennedy image of youth and vitality (plus the realities of his policy) has been such a priceless gain to us abroad, that every effort needs be made to preserve them. An impression of drift at this point--instead of a quick and confident reaffirmation of what we stand for--could be of incalculable if intangible harm.

Everyone abroad will be wondering about the new course under Johnson.

A. One obvious counter is a prompt Presidential statement that one might start drafting now.

B. Second, what about a circular instruction to all Ambassadors from the President to tell their hosts no change.

C. Third, we might soon send special envoys to key places with personal oral word from the President that we intend to stay on course (Forrestal, for example, could do some of this right now). Sending some special envoys could also forestall a parade of nervous statesmen here, at a time when the new President has much else in mind.

D. A few ringing foreign policy actions shortly would assert a pattern of continuity and vitality.

E. Finally, a set of personal messages to real nervous Nellies like the Shah, Ayub, etc. might be prepared, perhaps in response to the condolences coming in.

I can't think of much more but I think we ought to get some such program lined up.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *AS*, NARA, Date 10-6-04

RWK

SECRET

Indo-Malaysia Confrontation

Johnson
Admin
11/3/64
15

I discussed the question of a possible high level mission to avert a pending Malaysia blowup over several days with Rusk, Bundy, Harriman, and the AG.

I gave final approval, since the AG was willing, on ___ January. He was given explicit instructions by me personally.

My staff, as well as State, kept me fully abreast of the progress of the AG's mission. At various times I had proposed to me various Presidential messages but I was opposed to unnecessary quarterbacking.

I sent a congratulatory message to the AG on Friday the 24th, and asked him on Saturday to report to me as soon as he got back.

Because he was delayed, I rescheduled this briefing to Tuesday morning, inviting the heads of the relevant Hill committees.

- - - - -

Other items of business in the 19-31 January period.

I twice reviewed some proposals on military aid for India and Pakistan, and sent them back for further work.

The weekend of 25-26 January I studied a long paper by Rusk on the Arab-Israeli problem during 1964, and discussed it with my staff.

I looked over a long report on how the FY 1964 aid cuts made by Congress could be distributed, and approved it.

Just before Dean Rusk left for Japan/Korea on 17 January I discussed his mission with him and told him which points I wished emphasized.

I now have in front of me several letters from foreign chiefs of State (Eshkol, Ayub/the Shah) with recommendations on how to handle them (SENSITIVE).

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *19*, NARA, Date *10-6-08*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By 18, NARA, Date 10-6-04

File
14
March 11, 1964

TV Conference on First 100 Days. Clearly the President ought to focus mostly on the domestic scene (where the news is almost all great). But he'll want to devote enough time to foreign affairs to show: (a) he's not neglecting it; and (b) he's in full command of the situation.

Best way to do this, as I see it, is not to dwell on specific trouble spots, even Cuba, Vietnam, Cyprus, but to use any question on one of these as point of departure for some quietly confident philosophizing, designed to put them in perspective, e. g. :

1. Any power with global security responsibilities like US will inevitably find on its plate at any given time a number of local crises which affect these. But important to note, as Lippman said, that there may be more troubles but fewer dangers.

2. Crucial arms balance between US and USSR very satisfactory to US (and we intend to keep it so). Both great nuclear powers sense risks in crisis diplomacy and show willingness seek peaceful solutions and muting of arms race. This hopeful trend which US will gladly pursue (with due caution) and overshadows other foreign problems.

3. Indeed this very trend in US/USSR relations has given greater prominence to lesser issues which naturally bulk large in period of reduced US/USSR tensions.

4. Certain diffusion of power also taking place under umbrella of US/USSR nuclear balance. Must remember now 110 (?) nations in world, each pursuing its own national interests. Role of US must be to help promote peaceful solutions natural conflicts of such interests, through UN and otherwise. But we not policeman of the world.

5. Nor do I intend to take hasty, snap decisions on those foreign policy issues where impression of quick action less important than sound choice. A President in office has to act differently than candidate for office. And we have room to turn around in most cases. Nor can we indulge in "black and white" judgments about complex issues where different US friends often find themselves on opposite sides and multiplicity US interests involved. This Administration content to be judged on ultimate results, rather than on day-to-day headlines.

6. Finally, perhaps not enough attention given to continuing large-scale effort this Administration has undertaken, beginning immediately after tragedy, to emphasize continuity of Administration policies. Many abroad

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

uncertain about what a new President would do, and some may have tried take advantage of presumed hiatus at top in US. But I have sought to conduct major exercise in quiet diplomacy, through private correspondence and visits here, to reassure the world that we will not falter, or back and fill, on road we have staked out.

RWK

RWKomer/tmt

February 2, 1966

17

NOTICE: There should be no premature release of this Message to the Congress, nor should its contents be paraphrased, alluded to or hinted at in earlier stories. There is a total embargo on this message until 12:00 noon February 2, 1966, which includes any and all references to any material in this message.

Bill Moyers

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Last year the Congress by its action declared: the nation's number one task is to improve the education and health of our people.

Today I call upon Congress to add a world dimension to this task.

I urge the passage of the International Education and Health Acts of 1966.

We would be shortsighted to confine our vision to this nation's shorelines. The same rewards we count at home will flow from sharing in a worldwide effort to rid mankind of the slavery of ignorance and the scourge of disease.

We bear a special role in this liberating mission. Our resources will be wasted in defending freedom's frontiers if we neglect the spirit that makes men want to be free.

Half a century ago, the philosopher William James declared that mankind must seek "a moral equivalent of war".

The search continues -- more urgent today than ever before in man's history.

Ours is the great opportunity to challenge all nations, friend and foe alike, to join this battle.

We have made hopeful beginnings. Many of the programs described in this message have been tested in practice. I have directed our agencies of government to improve and enlarge the programs already authorized by Congress.

Now I am requesting Congress to give new purpose and new power to our efforts by declaring that:

- programs to advance education and health are basic building blocks to lasting peace.
- they represent a long-term commitment in the national interest.
- the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is charged with a broad authority to help strengthen our country's capacity to carry on this noble adventure.

more

EDUCATION

Education lies at the heart of every nation's hopes and purposes. It must be at the heart of our international relations.

We have long supported UNESCO and other multilateral and international agencies. We propose to continue these efforts with renewed vigor.

Schooled in the grief of war, we know certain truths are self-evident in every nation on this earth:

- Ideas, not armaments, will shape our lasting prospects for peace.
- The conduct of our foreign policy will advance no faster than the curriculum of our classrooms.
- The knowledge of our citizens is one treasure which grows only when it is shared.

International education cannot be the work of one country. It is the responsibility and promise of all nations. It calls for free exchange and full collaboration. We expect to receive as much as we give, to learn as well as to teach.

Let this nation play its part. To this end, I propose:

- to strengthen our capacity for international educational cooperation,
- to stimulate exchange with students and teachers of other lands.
- to assist the progress of education in developing nations.
- to build new bridges of international understanding.

I.

To strengthen our capacity for international educational cooperation

Our education base in this country is strong. Our desire to work with other nations is great. But we must review and renew the purpose of our programs for international education. I propose to:

1. Direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish within his Department a Center for Educational Cooperation.

more

This Center will be a focal point for leadership in international education. While it will not supplant other governmental agencies already conducting programs in this field, it will:

- Act as a channel for communication between our missions abroad and the U.S. educational community;
- Direct programs assigned to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
- Assist public and private agencies conducting international education programs.

2. Appoint a Council on International Education.

Our commitment to international education must draw on the wisdom, experience, and energy of many people. This Council, to be composed of outstanding leaders of American education, business, labor, the professions, and philanthropy, will advise the Center for Educational Cooperation.

3. Create a Corps of Education Officers to serve in the United States Foreign Service.

As education's representatives abroad, they will give sharper direction to our programs. Recruited from the ranks of outstanding educators, they will report directly to the Ambassador when serving in foreign missions.

4. Stimulate New Programs in International Studies for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

No child should grow to manhood in America without realizing the promise and the peril of the world beyond our borders. Progress in teaching about world affairs must not lag behind progress made in other areas of American education.

I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to earmark funds from Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, so that our regional education laboratories can enrich the international curricula of our elementary and secondary schools.

5. Support Programs of International Scope in Smaller and Developing Colleges.

Many of our nation's institutions have been unable to share fully in international projects. By a new program of incentive grants administered through HEW these institutions will be encouraged to play a more active role.

6. Strengthen Centers of Special Competence in International Research and Training.

Over the past two decades, our universities have been a major resource in carrying on development programs around the world. We have made heavy demands upon them. But we have not supported them adequately.

I recommend to the Congress a program of incentive grants administered by HEW for universities and groups of universities --

(a) to promote centers of excellence in dealing with particular problems and particular regions of the world,

(b) to develop administrative staff and faculties adequate to maintain long-term commitments to overseas educational enterprises.

In addition, I propose that AID be given authority to provide support to American research and educational institutions, for increasing their capacity to deal with programs of economic and social development abroad.

II.

To Stimulate Exchange with the Students and Teachers of Other Lands.

Only when people know about -- and care about -- each other will nations learn to live together in harmony. I therefore propose that we:

1. Encourage the Growth of School-to-School Partnerships.

Through such partnerships, already pioneered on a small scale, a U. S. school may assist the brick-and-mortar construction of a sister school in less developed nations. The exchange can grow to include books and equipment, teacher and student visits.

To children, it can bring deep understanding and lasting friendships.

I recommend a goal of 1,000 school-to-school partnerships.

This program will be administered by the Peace Corps, in cooperation with AID, particularly its Partners of the Alliance Program. The chief cost will be borne by the voluntary contributions of the participating schools.

2. Establish an Exchange Peace Corps.

Our nation has no better ambassadors than the young volunteers who serve in 46 countries in the Peace Corps. I propose that we welcome similar ambassadors to our shores. We need their special skills and understanding, just as they need ours.

These "Volunteers to America" will teach their own language and culture in our schools and colleges. They will serve in community programs alongside VISTA Volunteers. As our Peace Corps Volunteers learn while they serve, those coming to the United States will be helped to gain training to prepare them for further service when they return home.

I propose an initial goal of 5,000 volunteers.

3. Establish an American Education Placement Service.

We have in the United States a reservoir of talent and good will not yet fully tapped:

- school and college teachers eager to serve abroad;
- professors and administrators who are retired or on sabbatical leave;
- Peace Corps volunteers who desire further foreign service.

To encourage these men and women to assist in the developing nations and elsewhere, I recommend that we establish an American Education Placement Service in HEW.

It will act as an international recruitment bureau for American teachers, and will provide supplemental assistance for those going to areas of special hardship.

In time, I hope this Service will lead to the development of a World Teacher Exchange -- in which all nations may join to bring their classrooms into closer relationship with one another.

III.

To Assist the Progress of Education in Developing Nations

To provide direct support for those countries struggling to improve their education standards, I propose that we:

1. Enlarge AID programs of education assistance.

In my message on Foreign Assistance, I directed AID to make a major effort in programs of direct educational benefit. These will emphasize teacher training -- vocational and scientific education -- construction of education facilities -- specialized training in the U. S. for foreign students -- and help in publishing badly needed textbooks.

2. Develop new Techniques for Teaching Basic Education and Fighting Illiteracy.

Our own research and development in the learning process can be adapted to fit the needs of other countries. Modern technology and new communications techniques have the power to multiply the resources available to a school system.

I am calling on HEW to support basic education research of value to the developing nations.

I am requesting AID to conduct studies and assist pilot projects for applying technology to meet critical education shortages.

3. Expand U.S. Summer Teaching Corps.

The Agency for International Development now administers programs for American teachers and professors who participate in summer workshops in less developed countries. They serve effectively to support teacher-training in these countries. They also enrich their own teaching experience.

more

I propose this year that AID double the number of U.S. participants in the Summer Teaching Corps.

4. Assist the Teaching of English Abroad.

Many of the newer nations have a vital need to maintain English as the language of international communication and national development. We must help meet this demand even as we extend the teaching of foreign languages in our own schools.

I have directed AID, supported by other agencies, to intensify its efforts for those countries which seek our help.

5. Establish Bi-National Educational Foundations.

We have at our disposal excess foreign currencies in a number of developing nations. Where conditions are favorable, I propose that significant amounts of these currencies be used to support Bi-National Educational Foundations. Governed by leading citizens from the two nations, they would have opportunities much like those afforded major foundations in the United States to invest in basic educational development.

To the extent further currencies are created by our sales of agricultural commodities abroad, I propose that a portion be earmarked for educational uses, particularly to assist technical training in food production.

IV.

To Build New Bridges of International Understanding

The job of international education must extend beyond the classroom. Conferences of experts from many nations, the free flow of books and ideas, the exchange of works of science and imagination can enrich every citizen. I propose steps to:

1. Stimulate Conferences of Leaders and Experts.

I have directed every department and agency to support a series of seminars for representatives from every discipline and every culture to seek answers to the common problems of mankind.

We are ready to serve as host to international gatherings. I have therefore called on the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to explore ways to remove unnecessary hindrances in granting visas to guests invited from abroad.

2. Increase the Flow of Books and Other Educational Material.

I recommend prompt passage of legislation to implement the Florence Agreement and thus stimulate the movement of books and other educational material between nations. This Agreement was signed by representatives of the U.S. Government in 1959 and ratified by the Senate in 1960. This necessary Congressional action is long overdue to eliminate duties and remove barriers for the importation of educational materials.

I also recommend that Congress implement the Beirut Agreement to permit duty-free entry of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific or cultural nature.

Finally, we must encourage American private enterprise to participate actively in educational exchange. I urge the Congress to amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 to permit improvements in the Informational Media Guarantee Program.

3. Improve the Quality of U.S. Schools and Colleges Abroad.

We have a potentially rich resource in the American elementary and secondary schools and colleges overseas assisted by the Department of State and AID.

They should be showcases for excellence in education.

They should help make overseas service attractive to our own citizens.

They should provide close contact with students and teachers of the host country.

I request additional support to assist those institutions which meet these standards.

4. Create Special Programs for Future Leaders Studying in the United States.

There are some 90,000 foreign students now enrolled in U.S. institutions. Many of them will someday play leading roles in their own countries. We must identify and assist these potential leaders.

I recommend that HEW and AID provide grants to enrich their educational experience through special courses and summer institutes.

HEALTH

The well-being of any nation rests fundamentally upon the health of its people.

If they are cursed by disease, their hopes grow dim.

If they are plagued by hunger, even the blessings of liberty give little comfort.

We have committed ourselves for many years to relieving human suffering. Today our effort must keep pace with a growing world and with growing problems.

Therefore, I propose a program to:

- create an International Career Service in Health;
- help meet health manpower needs in developing nations;
- combat malnutrition;

more

- control and eradicate disease;
- cooperate in worldwide efforts to deal with population problems.

I.

Create an International Career Service in Health

The first requirement of an International Health Program is trained manpower.

I propose to:

1. Increase the supply of trained Americans.

I recommend a program of Public Health Service grants to our universities and professional schools. Our first year goal will be to increase by at least 500 the number of graduate students preparing to participate in international health activities.

2. Establish a select corps of International Health Associates.

The Public Health Service will recruit young professionals in the health disciplines to be available for assignments at home and overseas. Through service with AID, the Peace Corps, and international organizations, they will gain experience as the first step in building careers in international health.

I recommend recruitment of 100 outstanding young Americans to be the freshman class of International Health Associates.

3. Establish a program of Fellows in International Health.

I propose that 50 special fellowships be awarded to the best qualified young Americans with previous experience overseas and demonstrated capacity for leadership. With the help of advanced training, they will prepare for ever more rewarding service in this challenging career.

4. Create an International Corps in the Public Health Service.

I have directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to build a career service corps competent to sustain the international health programs in which this country participates.

II.

To Help Meet the Health Manpower Needs of Developing Nations

In many countries, the struggle for better health is crippled by severe shortages not only of physicians but of all health workers -- nurses, sanitarians, laboratory technicians, public health workers, health educators, hospital administrators, and others.

more

We must work for the day when each country will be able to train, in its own institutions, the health workers it needs. Meanwhile, we must assist in relieving critical manpower needs. Toward these ends I propose to:

1. More than double the present AID program to strengthen medical and health training institutions in the developing nations.

This program supports construction of teaching and laboratory facilities, modernization of teaching materials and methods, and assignments of American faculty abroad.

2. Enable the Peace Corps to recruit and provide more volunteers for service in the health manpower programs of the developing nations.

This will require an expanded recruitment effort, new programs of training and an increased emphasis on health.

III

To Combat Malnutrition

Last year, in a special message to Congress, I emphasized the cost of malnutrition to the developing nations. This cost is counted in stunted human and national growth.

Since then, we have done much to combat hunger. Today, our Food for Peace programs reach about 100 million people.

With our help, a number of countries have begun to establish self-sustaining programs to conquer malnutrition. Through international organizations -- the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, the World Health Organization -- we have added further resources to this struggle.

But food production has not kept pace with the increasing demands of expanding population.

Where food is scarce, babies, young children, and mothers are the first affected. By 1967, nearly 270 million of the world's children will suffer from malnutrition. The legions of the hungry will grow unless mankind acts to meet this peril.

This nation must play a larger role in combatting malnutrition, especially among the young. I propose to:

1. Establish a Head Start Nutritional Program to increase the number of infants, children, and mothers receiving adequate diets under the Food for Peace Program.

Our assistance currently reaches about 70 million children, 10 million of whom are under 5 years of age. Our goal must be to help the developing nations start or expand programs that will reach 150 million children within the next five years.

more

To overcome the most serious nutritional diseases, I have directed AID to enlarge its program for enriching milk and other Food for Peace commodities with vitamins and minerals.

2. Provide Training in Nutrition.

The developing nations need trained manpower -- professional, technical and administrative -- to carry out effective nutrition programs.

I am requesting that Congress appropriate funds for AID to support training in the United States for nutrition specialists from the developing countries and to support training institutions that have been established in 27 nations.

3. Expand Research on Malnutrition.

We need to know much more about the effects of nutritional deficiency; the cheapest and best ways to apply technological advances; and how to develop new, rich sources of protein. I am requesting funds for AID to expand basic and applied research in these areas.

IV.

To Control and Eradicate Diseases

In the rich nations, a healthy childhood is the birthright of most children.

But in the poor nations, children die daily of diarrheal diseases and cholera. Smallpox, malaria and yellow fever -- all preventable diseases -- drain the health of the people and the economy of the nation. Animal diseases destroy desperately needed food.

To launch a simultaneous and concerted attack upon these major infectious diseases, I propose that we initiate or enlarge programs to:

1. Eradicate malaria -- within ten years -- from the Western Hemisphere, Ethiopia, Nepal, Jordan, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Pakistan and Iran.

The United States assists 15 malaria eradication programs now in progress. I am requesting additional funds to expand these programs, and thus bring freedom from this disease to more than 800 million people in the coming decade.

We will strengthen the Pan American Health Organization as coordinator of the hemispheric attack on malaria. We will support the efforts of the World Health Organization.

2. Eradicate smallpox throughout the world by 1975.

Toward this goal, we will continue our support for the World Health Organization and provide special AID support for 19 West African countries which have requested our assistance.

more

3. Reduce the hazard of measles.

Measles, a relatively mild disease in our country, is virulent in others. It kills many children. It leaves others blind, deaf, or mentally retarded. AID and the Public Health Service have conducted a successful pilot project in measles immunization in Upper Volta. Since then, nearly all the neighboring West African countries have requested similar assistance. AID will expand its vaccination program to help those countries control measles within the next five years.

4. Develop the means to control cholera and diarrheal diseases in developing nations.

Because cholera cannot yet be prevented, we must develop more effective means of control. Through our own research, through cooperative programs with Japan, and through continued assistance to the SEATO Cholera Research Center in East Pakistan, we will move actively to curb the outbreak of this dread disease.

Diarrheal disease, a major cause of infant death in the poor nations, is transmitted largely through contaminated water. Working directly with these nations and with international organizations, AID will expand worldwide programs to ensure safe water supplies.

5. Control animal diseases.

Control or eradication of animal diseases could increase the meat supply by more than 25 percent in a number of developing nations. As many as three-fourths of the rural population suffer from debilitating diseases that originate in animals.

I am requesting funds to support the Pan American Health Organization in developing and testing vaccines against rabies and foot and mouth disease. In addition, we will support PAHO as it initiates and expands control measures against foot and mouth disease in several Latin American countries.

6. Expand U. S. -Japan Science Cooperation.

In 1965 we joined Japan in a cooperative science program to combat some of the major diseases of Asia -- leprosy, parasitic diseases, tuberculosis, cholera and malnutrition. I am requesting funds to expand this important venture administered through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

V.

To cooperate in worldwide efforts to deal with population problems

By 1970, there will be 300 million more people on this earth. A reliable estimate shows, that at present rates of growth, the world population could double by the end of the century. The growing gap -- between food to eat and mouths to feed -- poses one of mankind's greatest challenges. It threatens the dignity of the individual and the sanctity of the family.

more

We must meet these problems in ways that will strengthen free societies -- and protect the individual right to freedom of choice.

To mobilize our resources more effectively, I propose programs to:

1. Expand Research in Human Reproduction and Population Dynamics.

We are supporting research efforts through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, AID and the World Health Organization. I am requesting funds to increase the pace and scope of this effort. The effort to be successful will require a full response by our scientific community.

2. Enlarge the training of American and foreign specialists in the population field.

We are supporting training programs and the development of training programs through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and AID. We will expand these programs at home and abroad.

3. Assist family planning programs in nations which request such help.

Here at home, we are gaining valuable experience through new programs of maternal and infant care as well as expansion of private and public medical care programs.

Early last year we made clear our readiness to share our knowledge, skill and financial resources with the developing nations requesting assistance. We will expand this effort in response to the increasing number of requests from other countries.

THE CHOICE WE MUST MAKE

We call on rich nations and poor nations to join with us -- to help each other and to help themselves. This must be the first work of the world for generations to come.

For our part, the programs in International Education and Health I am recommending this year will total \$524 million:

- \$354 million in the foreign assistance program.
- \$103 million in the Health, Education, and Welfare Department program.
- \$11 million in the Peace Corps program.
- \$56 million in the State Department cultural and education program.

As I indicated in my message on Foreign Assistance yesterday, these programs will be conducted in a manner consistent with our balance of payments policy.

Last Fall, speaking to a gathering of the world's scholars at the Smithsonian Institution, I said: "... We can generate growing light in our universe -- or we can allow the darkness to gather."

In the few months since then, forty-four million more children have come into the world. With them come more hunger -- and more hope.

Since that time the gross national product of our nation has passed the \$700 billion mark.

The choice between light and darkness, between health and sickness, between knowledge and ignorance, is not one that we can ignore.

The light we generate can be the brightest hope of history. It can illuminate the way toward a better life for all. But the darkness -- if we let it gather -- can become the final, terrible midnight of mankind.

The International Education and Health Acts of 1966 present an opportunity to begin a great shared adventure with other nations.

I urge the Congress to act swiftly for passage of both measures.

Our national interest warrants it.

The work of peace demands it.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 2, 1966.

#

Personal 18

[Handwritten signature]
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1964
[Handwritten notes: Aug 10, w/ K... memo]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Supplementing my previous memorandum, I recommend that prompt and urgent attention be given to the ways in which you can project most effectively the image of your own policies and United States objectives in the world. My observations are based on three factors:

12/23/64

that the early days of any Administration are the time to set the stage for what is to follow;

that in foreign affairs, approach and attitudes are as important as policies and programs themselves;

that the personality and approach of the President are the most important single means of molding world opinion toward the United States.

There is a wealth of material in your statements made in the past year, particularly during the campaign. The State of the Union and other early messages provide the opportunity to bring the main elements together and to highlight them into a clear and appealing image. In doing so, you could usefully relate some of the principal elements of your domestic program to the larger world scene.

Among the key elements of such an approach, the following come first to mind:

- 1) Your appeal for unity in this country has become a major objective. This could readily be expanded into a call for unity among free peoples everywhere. President Roosevelt's proclamation of the Four Freedoms had world-wide appeal during the war period.

JAN 4 1965

PRESERVATION COPY

war period. A new statement of the basic ideals of free men in the present ideological conflict could have as strong an appeal today. This would permit you to stand above the differences among the free countries. Your position would stand out in sharp contrast with the smallness and divisiveness of de Gaulle and others.

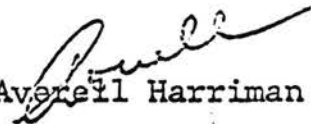
2) Here at home, you have declared war on poverty. This provides a good basis for a new approach to foreign aid and technical assistance. You could call for a unified effort by the more advanced and prosperous nations to combat the poverty, disease and ignorance that threaten our fellow men -- an international war on poverty, as a call to arms for the only war you want to wage.

3) The "building bridges" concept could be emphasized to encourage those now living under communism to look to the United States with even greater hope. This is a much sounder approach than the dangerous promises of "liberation."

4) Of prime importance is the manner in which you reaffirm your determination to exert every effort to promote the achievement of peace. No single subject has greater appeal to all mankind. You can now seize the initiative, for you are in a unique position to restate with unquestioned sincerity your determination to work to this end, at the same time recognizing the practical problems that face us. "Our guard is up, but our hand is out," is a theme that can be universally understood.

As a footnote, your close personal relationship with a number of leaders of other countries is a valuable asset and will, of course, be expanded.

The kind of hospitality recently accorded President Diaz of Mexico at your ranch has conveyed an image of a warm and hospitable United States to all of Latin America. This is truly the "Good Neighbor."


W. Averell Harriman

PRESERVATION COPY

DRAFT

For Possible Inclusion in President's State of the Union
Message (Foreign Affairs Section)

I need not tell you that ours is a world of change, of turmoil, and of conflict. But we Americans understand the forces that have produced it. For I would remind our friends abroad that the Revolution of Freedom began here. Here, for the first time, free men stood together and cast off foreign rule. And here, too, we fought a bloody war to preserve the unity of our nation. We have had our own long experience in nation-building. So we appreciate and sympathize with much that is happening today in Asia, in Africa and Latin America.

But there are forces at work in the world that have little or nothing to do with achieving independence or with the building of new nations. There are those who cynically use the forces of nationalism for their own ends. There are those who consciously promote chaos and bloodshed. In one country after another, the Communists have deliberately played on national feelings to promote their own goal of world domination. There are men, and groups, and even governments, that move covertly against their neighbors, motivated by greed, or revenge, or jealousy. The result is destruction,

JAN 4 1965

destruction, terror, and needless suffering.

It takes no great wit or wisdom to stir up a mob and smash the windows of a foreign embassy. It takes no great courage to kill a school teacher or a medical worker in a village. It takes years to build a library and accumulate in it the wisdom of centuries. But, in an hour, a gang of hoodlums can erase that wisdom in a bonfire -- and thereby deprive themselves and other young men and women of desperately needed education.

This is the crux of one of our problems in the world. For we seek to build, while our enemies aim to destroy. And the latter is incredibly easier than the former.

But build we must -- and build we shall. For the world will not wait, nor will our enemies.

What is it we seek to build? What kind of world is it that we want? What are free men to do to meet the ever-present challenges that confront them?

Over the years, we have shown that we can do what must be done to meet our dangers and to face up to our challenges. In Europe, through the Marshall Plan and NATO, we faced down the threat of aggression. More than that, we showed that

free

free men, working together, could build economic strength and political order. In Latin America, through the Alliance for Progress and the Rio Treaty, we are doing the same thing. It is urgent now that we make the same kind of demonstration in Asia and in Africa. For it is in those continents that the challenge is greatest, the dangers most apparent.

It is high time, in the face of these open and obvious threats, that free men band together to find a solution. It is of the highest importance that we recognize the danger, and that we meet it squarely.

And when I say we, I do not mean only the powerful, or only the privileged, only the materially strong, or the industrially advanced. I mean all of us who treasure freedom, who value independence, who want to be their own masters, who want to make a better world. And that, I would remind you, is the vast majority of mankind.

Let us recognize clearly the kind of world we want.

It is:

a world at peace;

a world of truly independent states;

a world where freedom can flourish;

a world

a world where justice prevails;

a world where progress is real.

In short, we want a world of responsible men and nations, standing on their own feet but working together to solve their problems, settling their differences peacefully, and moving forward together to a Great World Society.

These are our goals: Peace, Independence, Freedom, Justice, and Progress.

To achieve them, free men pledge their Strength, their Cooperation, their Vision, Training, and Perseverance.

Together these goals and the means of achieving them can make up a Charter of Partnership in Freedom.

Our enemies have their goal. It is a world we cannot accept. It is a concept of man's purpose we must oppose. It relies on methods we abhor.

But it is not enough for us to oppose or to reject.

Nor can we afford to waste our energy on the differences that occasionally separate us from our friends.

Let us turn, instead, to the grave challenge that confronts us, and join together in a Partnership of Freedom to meet that challenge.

We must

We must strengthen the forces that unite men in their struggle against oppression, poverty, ignorance, and disease. At the same time, we must oppose and defeat the insidious efforts of those who would exploit, divide and enslave others for their own purposes.

For we have our goals. And we have the means to achieve them.

Let us resolve, then, in partnership with all free men, to move ahead to the tasks that must be done.

We can do no more; we must do no less.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

19

35

UNCLASSIFIED

Action

Control: BUNDY-SMITH
Rec'd: ALEXANDER

18706

NOVEMBER 29, 1963

6:08 AM

NEA

FROM: KATMANDU

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 166, NOVEMBER 29

G

PR

P

USIA

RMR

BELK
BRUBECK
CHASE
DINGEMAN
DUNGAN
ECKEL
FORRESTAL
JOHNSON
KILDUFF

Johnson Admin

FONSEC HAS REQUESTED THAT FOLLOWING MESSAGE BE DELIVERED FROM KING MAHENDRA TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON

KLEIN
KOMER
SAUNDERS
SCHLESINGER
SMITH, WM. Y.

QTE

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR EXCELLENCY'S ASSUMPTION OF DUTIES AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, LET US, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF NEPAL AND OF OUR OWN, EXPRESS OUR SINCERE HOPES AND GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR SUCCESS IN CONTINUANCE OF THE EFFORTS, IDEALS AND NOBLE AIMS OF YOUR GREAT PREDECESSOR, LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TO SECURE FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND. SIGNED MAHENDRA R.

UNQTE.

STEBBINS

GLB/22

UNCLASSIFIED

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

NOV 29 1963

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: COLLECT
 CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Johnson
Admin
Cable

- ~~BUNDY-SMITH~~
- ~~ALEXANDER~~
- ~~BELK~~
- ~~BRUBECK~~
- ~~CHASE~~
- ~~DINGEMAN~~
- ~~DUNGAN~~
- ~~EKEL~~
- ~~FORRESTAL~~
- ~~JOHNSON~~
- ~~KILDUFF~~
- ~~KLEIN~~
- ~~KOMER~~
- ~~SAUNDERS~~
- ~~SCHLESINGER~~
- ~~SHOEN, WM. Y.~~

Nov 23 1 02 PM '63

37

Origin
SS

ACTION: CIRCULAR TO ALL CHIEFS OF MISSION 940

Info:

IMMEDIATE

- G
- SP
- AF
- ARA
- EUR
- FE
- NEA
- RMR

PERSONAL FOR THE AMBASSADOR FROM THE SECRETARY

Pending more detailed instructions in days ahead you should reflect in any discussions with government leaders your full confidence in continuity of American foreign policy. This is President's desire and he himself will make his attitude entirely clear at appropriate time in near future. You should note that our foreign policy is national in character, with strong bipartisan support since World War II and that President Johnson has played a major role in its development both as Senate leader and as Vice President. During the Kennedy administration he participated in all important foreign policy consultations at the White House and was regularly briefed on significant developments. His frequent travels abroad gave him first-hand insights into many world problems and personal acquaintance with many world leaders. The tragedy which has befallen us should not be a cause of anxiety among our friends abroad about the readiness of the US to play its responsible role under strong leadership.

RUSK

Drafted by:	S:DR:pdb 11/23/63	Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:	The Secretary
Clearances:	S/S - Mr. Read		

FORM DS-322 5-61 NOV 25 1963

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *AS*, NARA, Date *10-6-09*

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED".

21
151
Johnson
Admin

LIST OF
FOREIGN OFFICIALS PRESIDENT JOHNSON MET FROM
APRIL 1961 - NOVEMBER 1963

1961

April 3	Senegal	President Senghor; then Prime Minister Mamadou Dia; Foreign Minister Doudon Thiam*
April 16	Germany	Chancellor Adenauer at the LBJ Ranch
May	Viet Nam China Philippines Thailand India Pakistan	President Ngo Dinh Diem President Chiang Kai-Shek President Garcia Prime Minister Field Marshal Srisdi Dhanarajata President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru President Ayub Khan
July 15	Pakistan	President Ayub Khan at the LBJ Ranch
August	Germany	Chancellor Adenauer; Mayor Brandt
September		Attended the funeral services of the late Secretary General of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjold
September	Paris (U.S. NATO Officials)	

1962

August	Jamaica	Prime Minister Bustamante
--------	---------	---------------------------

* The following officials attended the Independence ceremonies and almost certainly met him: Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny; then Dahomey President Maga; Niger President Hamani Diori; Upper Volta President Yameogo; Central African Republic President Dacko; Malagasy Republic President Philibert Tsiranana; Mauritania President Moktar Ould Daddah; Congo (Brazzaville) then Vice President Tchichelle; East Cameroon Prime Minister Assale; Liberian Vice President Tolbert; Gabon President Leon M'ba

1962 (cont'd)

August- September	Iran Turkey Cyprus Greece Italy	Shahanshah Pahlavi President Gursel and Prime Minister Inonu President Makarios and Vice President Fazil Kutchuk King Paul and Queen Frederika and Premier Caramanlis President Segni and Prime Minister Fanfani; Pope John XXIII
October 15		Met with the Ambassadors of the Organization of American States at the LBJ Ranch

1963

February	Dominican Republic	President Juan Bosch, then Foreign Minister Freites, present Foreign Minister Donald Reid
September 3	Sweden	Prime Minister Erlander, King Gustaf and Queen Louise, Foreign Minister Dorsten Nilsson
September 6	Finland	Foreign Minister Merikoski, Prime Minister Karjalainen, President Kekkonen
September 10	Norway	Prime Minister Lyng, Foreign Minister Wikborg, King Olav
September 13	Denmark	Prime Minister Krag, Foreign Minister Haekkerup, King Frederick and Queen Ingrid
September 16	Iceland	President Asgeirsson, Foreign Minister Gudmundsson, Prime Minister Thors

1963 (cont'd)

November 4	Luxembourg	Prime Minister Werner, Grand Duchess Charlotte, Prince Felix, Foreign Minister Schaus, ECSC - Acting President Wehrer
November 5	Netherlands	Prime Minister Marijnen, Foreign Minister Luns, Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard
November 7	Belgium	EEC Vice President Mansholt, EURATOM Commission President Chatenent, King Baudouin and Queen, Prime Minister Lefevre, Foreign Minister Spaak, Finance Minister De Quae